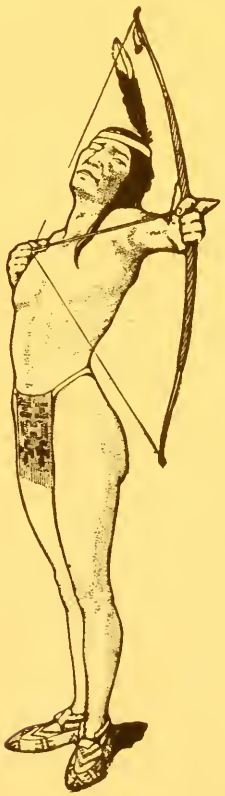
E 99
.D1 P5

THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

A PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



E99
D.P5

Copyrighted 1909
By Ralph H. Ross, M. D.

©Cl.A253893

THE INDIAN is a natural warrior, a natural logician, a natural artist. We have room for all three in our highly organized social system. Let us not make the mistake, in the process of absorbing them, of washing out of them whatever is distinctively Indian. Our aboriginal brother brings, as his contribution to the common store of character, a great deal which is admirable, and which needs only to be developed along the right line. Our proper work with him is *Improvement, not Transformation.* FRANCIS E. LEUPP.

Border by courtesy of THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Major John R. Brennan,
Superintendent — Pine Ridge Reservation.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

THE Bureau of Indian Affairs, with a Chief, a Clerk and an Assistant, was first organized in 1824 by the Secretary of war, and in 1832 the Government Indian Bureau with a Commissioner was regularly established. But when in 1849 the Department of the Interior was organized, the supervisory powers relative to the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his Bureau was transferred from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior, who then became the head of the Indian Department.

In the southern part of South Dakota, west of the center and bordering on the northern boundary of Nebraska, is the large Pine Ridge Reservation consisting of about 3,000,000 acres. With an Indian population of over 6,700 it is, outside of Indian Territory, the second largest reservation in size and population in the United States. This Reservation is occupied by the Oglala Sioux, the largest tribe of Sioux Indians now existing. Although the first treaty was made with the Oglala Sioux in 1868, it was not till late in the autumn of 1878 that Pine Ridge Reservation was permanently located and the selection of the Agency, at the junction of Wolf Creek and White Clay, was determined upon. This Agency is two miles north of the Nebraska line and twenty five miles north of Rushville, Nebr., which is on the Chicago & North Western Railway.

The government of the Indians and Reservation affairs is in the hands of a Superintendent, who, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, exercises immediate control of all matters pertaining to the Indians, the Reservation and the Government employees thereon.

The Reservation is divided into six districts; Wakpamni, with a population of 900; White Clay, with a population of 1000; Wounded Knee, with a population of 1300; Porcupine, with a population of 1000; Medicine Root, with a population of 1100; and Pass Creek,

with a population of 1400. Each of these districts in under the immediate supervision of a sub-agent or Farmer, who, with an assistant and a detail of Indian police, governs his district under the direction of the Superintendent.

In the year 1878, only two years after the great Sioux massacre of General Custer and his five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, provisions was made for the enrollment of Indian Police and for the establishment of Indian Courts on various reservations. The judges and police are appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs through the recommendation of the Superintendent. There are forty-six policemen and six judges on this Reservation.

There are three religious denominations maintaining missionaries and churches on Pine Ridge Reservation. The Episcopal Church is represented by Rev. Neville Joyner, M. A.; the Presbyterian by Rev. A. F. Johnson; and the Catholic by Rev. Eugene Buechel. Each of these denominations has a church at the Agency and a number of others at different points on the Reservation.

In the matter of education the Oglala Sioux is well provided for. There are, widely scattered over the Reservation, twenty nine day schools each with a capacity of about twenty-five children. The first of these day schools was built at the Agency immediately after its establishment in 1878. At each day school there is a teacher and housekeeper, who is generally the teacher's wife. These day schools and employees are under the immediate supervision of an inspector. There is also a government boarding school of over two hundred capacity maintained for the children of the Oglala Sioux. The Oglala Boarding School is situated one-half mile west of the Indian Agency. The old boarding school, which was built in 1881, was destroyed by fire in 1883 and the present new school was built and opened 1898. The buildings are all of brick, except a frame horse barn and a cement dairy barn, and they are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Cement walks connect the buildings and a graded walk extends to the Agency and town. As in all Indian boarding schools one-half of each day is devoted to industrial training and the other half to literary study. Industrial training for the boys consists chiefly in farming, gardening, dairying, carpentering, printing, shoe and harness making, and engineering; that for the girls is in sewing, baking, cooking, laundrying, music and general house-

work. There are twenty three employees at this school and it is under the management of a principal and physician. The Catholic Church also maintains a mission boarding school five miles from the Agency which has a capacity of over two hundred. The Holy Rosary Mission School is under the superintendency of the Rev. Eugene Buechel. It was built in 1888 and the money for its erection, $35,000, was furnished by Miss Catherine Drexel of Philadelphia.

The health of the Indians and employees is looked after by four physicians. Free medical attendance and medicines are furnished all Indian Service employees. The are two physicians located at the Agency. The day school physician is locatad at Kyle, the sub-agency for Medicine Root District- And the principal at the boarding school is also the physician for that school.

The land of this Reservation is being allotted the Oglalas by an allotting crew under the direction of an Allotting Agent. This allotting has been going on for the past five years and it will probably take three more before it is completely finished.

There are thirteen Indian traders on this Reservation. Three of these have stores at the Agency and the balance at or close to the different sub-agencies. Three of these traders are Indians and the rest white men. The following named Oglala Sioux chieftans, warriors and medicine men will go down in Indian annals as the greatest in the history of the whole Sioux Nation; Red Cloud; Crazy Horse; Old-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Horses; Little Wound; American Horse; Blue Horse; Spotted Elk; Licks; Rocky Bear; Kicking Bear; Conquering Bear; Owns Sorrel Horse; Charging Shield; Standing Bear; No Flesh; No Water; Woman Dress; Short Bull; Fire Lightning; Knife Chief; He dog; Young-Man-Afraid-Of-His-Horses, and Sword. In this list only the last six are now alive. Red Cloud, the most celebrated of these Sioux, was the last to die. At the age of ninety, he passed away, on the 11th day of December 1909.

Hon. A. R. Ballinger,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Robert G. Valentine,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. Francis E. Leupp,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs. — 1904 to 1909.

Miss Estelle Reel,
Supt. of all Indian Schools.

Dr. Ralph H. Ross, M. D.,
Superintendent & Physician — Oglala Boarding School.

Rev. Father Buechel,
Superintendent of The Holy Rosary Mission.

J. J. Duncan,
Day School Inspector.

W. A. Coffield,
Post Master. — Pine Ridge.

Charles H. Bates,
Allotting Agent. — Pine Ridge Reservation

Charles Ash Bates,
Allotting Surveyor. — Pine Ridge Reservation.

Dr. J. R. Walker,
Agency Physician.

Rev. Father Westropp,
Catholic Missionary.

Rev. A. F. Johnson,
Presbyterian Missionary.

Rev. N. Joyner, M. A.,
Episcopal Missionary.

Mrs. Brennan,
Financial Clerk.

John Linnehan,
Property Clerk.

A. M. Landman,
Chief Clerk.

Oliver C. Ross,
Pay Roll Clerk.

Edward Heibel,
Stenographer.

John Burdick,
Agency Engineer.

Melvin Baxter,
Issue Clerk.

E. L. Rosecranz,
Agency Farmer.

A. F. Beaver,
Agency Carpenter.

Patrick Gunn,
Agency Blacksmith.

The Police Force, Pine Ridge Reservation.

William Bergin,
Chief of Police.

E. M. Coffield,
Indian Trader.

H. P. Simmons,
Indian Trader.

J. D. Corder,
Indian Trader.

Dr. A. J. Wheeler,
Day School Physician.

J. J. Boesl,
Farmer, Pass Creek.

Dr. Edward Swadener.
Agency Physician.

George C. Dawson,
Farmer, Porcupine.

Thomas Tyon,
Farmer, White Clay.

Presbyterian Church, Pine Ridge.

Catholic Mission Church, Pine Ridge.

Interior View — Catholic Church — Holy Rosary Mission.

A group of Catholic Missionaries.

A group of Episcopal Missionaries.

The Holy Rosary Mission.

The Oglala Supply House. — J. D. Corder, Proprietor.

A big day at E. M. Coffields' Trading Post.

No. 29 Day School.

No. 27 Day School.

A Bird's Eye View of the United States Indian

Chief Blue Horse.

Chief American Horse.

at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. —— Looking West.

Chief Red Cloud.

Chief Short Bull.

Day School Employees, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

Edward Truman.

Mrs. Truman.

Clarence Three Stars.

George Simeral.

Mrs. Simeral.

Day School Employees, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

Mrs. Julian.

Ralph Julian.

M. C. Helm.

Mrs. Reed.

D. H. Reed.

Day School Employees, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

J. G. Owen.

Mrs. Owen.

E. M. Keith.

Nick Conner.

Mrs. Conner.

Day School Employees, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

Mrs. Robertson.

A. A. Robertson.

August Harman.

Mrs. Fisher.

H. L. Fisher.

Edwin Tabor.

Mrs. Tabor.

Miss Pense.

W. F. Mullally.

Ralph Fisher.

Joe Red Willow,
Catholic Catechist.

George Fire Thunder,
Episcopal Catechist.

Nicholas Black Elk,
Catholic Catechist.

Major Brennan's Office.

The First Indian Agent's Office.

Major Brennan's Residence.

The Pine Ridge Hotel.

Presbyterian Congregation. White Clay.

Episcopal Mission Church and Parsonage.

The Oglala Boarding School. — A general view.

The School Building.

The Superintendent's Cottage.

Student's Dining Hall.

Power House and Laundry.

Pumping Station.

Butcher Shop and Commissary.

Carpenter and Harness Shops.

The Government Herd.

The Horse Barn.

The Piggery.

The King of the Prairie.

The Girl's Dormitory. — Oglala Boarding School.

Reception Room. — Girl's Building.

Mrs. Ralph H. Ross,
Matron.

Victor E. Sparklin,
Principal Teacher.

Miss Morgan,
Intermediate Teacher.

Miss West,
Kindergartner.

Miss Culver,
Primary Teacher,

Mrs. Harvey,
Seamstress.

Nicholas Miller, Jr.
Gardener & Dairyman.

Wm. G. Vlandry,
Asst. Engineer.

Mrs. Gates,
Laundress.

Francis Chapman,
Printer & Bandmaster.

P. H. E. Molzahn,
Engineer.

Mrs. Wilson,
Asst. Seamstress.

Miss Stover,
Asst. Cook.

F. G. Wilson,
Disciplinarian.

Miss. Farrell,
Asst. Matron.

Mrs. Blackhawk,
Asst. Matron.

George Stigers,
Shoe & Harnessmaker.

Mrs. Tway,
Baker.

James A. Couch,
Carpenter.

The Poultry Yard.

Masons at Work.

The Stand Pipe.

The Allotting Crew.

An Indian Council.

An Indian Council.

An Indian Encampment.

By courtesy of THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Photograph by Carpenter, of the Field Museum.

A good type of the Sioux Woman.

Indian Children in Native Dress.

Courtesy of THE INDIAN CRAFTSMAN, Carlisle, Pa.

A good type of the Sioux Man.

Chipps. — Medicine Man.

A give away.

Beef Issue.

Chief American Horse and Grandchildren.

Home of Chief American Horse.

An Indian Curio Collection.

Cowboys Starting on a Round-up.

At the Stockyards.

Wild West Indians.

The Wounded Knee Battlefield.

Monument on the Wounded Knee Battlefield.

The Bad Lands.

Bad Lands. — Part of Cedar Mountain.

RD 1.48

A Bird's Eye View of the Bad Lands.

THIS BROCHURE WAS ARRANGED AND PRINTED BY INDIAN STUDENT - APPRENTICES — UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE INSTRUCTOR OF PRINTING — IN THE OFFICE OF

THE OGLALA LIGHT

A DEPARTMENT OF THE OGLALA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, AN INSTITUTION SUPPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF SIOUX INDIAN BOYS AND GIRLS, AND LOCATED AT PINE RIDGE, SO. DAK.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 010 545 474 0